

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
EASTERN DIVISION

JOHN DYESS)
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Plaintiff,)
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v.)
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KELLEY G. TAYLOR, *et al.*,)
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Defendants.)

) CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:07cv635-WKW

UNIFORM SCHEDULING ORDER

The court has adopted a new scheduling order in light of the amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure which became effective on December 1, 2000. Please read this order carefully. These deadlines and responsibilities may not be changed without leave of the court. All parties are expected to comply with each and every provision of this order in a timely manner, and extensions will be granted in only extraordinary unforeseeable circumstances. The parties are also expected to comply with the Middle District's Local Rules and the Middle District's Guidelines to Civil Discovery Practice, both of which can be found at <http://www.almd.uscourts.gov/>.

Under Rule 16, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as amended, the Court is required to set a schedule for discovery and the filing of motions. Accordingly, it is

ORDERED by this Court as follows:

SECTION 1. The above civil action was filed on July 11, 2007, and assigned to a district judge. On July 18, 2007, the undersigned Magistrate Judge was assigned this case for all pretrial matters. On October 22, 2007, a scheduling conference was held and present was Plaintiff, JOHN DYESS, Pro Se, and counsel for the only remaining Defendant, AUBURN UNIVERSITY. The parties understand that the purpose of the scheduling conference was to determine appropriate discovery deadlines and dispositive motion deadlines. **THIS ORDER WILL NOT SET A TRIAL DATE.**

Pretrial and Jury Trial: The District Judge assigned to this case will enter an order setting a pretrial hearing and trial. The parties have been referred to the court's website:

<http://www.almd.uscourts.gov/> for information regarding the civil trial terms. For purposes of this order, the undersigned Magistrate Judge has set the deadlines below based on a December 15, 2008, Opelika (pretrial -- September 2008) trial term.

SECTION 2. Any dispositive motions, i.e., motions to dismiss or motions for summary judgment, shall be filed no later than **June 6, 2008**. A brief and all supporting evidence shall be filed with any such motion. In all briefs filed by any party relating to the motion, the discussion of the evidence in the brief must be accompanied by a specific reference, by page and line, to where the evidence can be found in a supporting deposition or document. Failure to make such specific reference will result in the evidence not being considered by the court.

SECTION 3. On or before **May 2, 2008**, counsel for all parties shall conduct a face-to-face settlement conference at which counsel shall engage in good faith settlement negotiations. If settlement cannot be reached, counsel shall also discuss whether mediation will assist the parties in reaching settlement. Not less than **FIVE (5) DAYS** after this conference, counsel for the plaintiff shall file a pleading titled "Notice Concerning Settlement Conference and Mediation." This pleading shall indicate whether settlement was reached and, if not, whether the parties believe mediation will assist them in resolving this case short of trial. Information about mediation is attached to this order.

SECTION 4. Plaintiff shall file any motions to amend the pleadings and to add parties shall be filed on or before November 16, 2007, and Defendant shall file any motions to amend the pleadings and to add parties shall be filed on or before December 19, 2007.

SECTION 5. Any motion for class certification shall be filed on or before March 21, 2008. A brief discussing the factors enumerated in Rule 23(a) and (b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure shall be filed with any such motion.

SECTION 6. The failure to file a response to any motion -- either dispositive or non-dispositive -- within the time allowed by the court shall indicate that there is no opposition to the motion.

SECTION 7. All discovery shall be completed on or before May 2, 2008, except that, as to any witnesses whose names are not revealed until the last day allowed under SECTION 9 or whose names are not revealed with sufficient time for the other parties to take a deposition prior to the pretrial conference, the opposing party shall have the time extended in this paragraph to allow for deposing such witnesses.

SECTION 8. The parties shall disclose to each other the identity of ANY person who may be used at trial to present evidence under Rules 702, 703, or 705 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, and provide the reports of retained experts or witnesses whose duties as an employee of the party regularly involved giving expert testimony, required by Rule 26(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil

Procedure, as follows:

From the plaintiff(s) -- on or before January 16, 2008.

From the defendant(s) -- on or before February 15, 2008.

The parties shall comply fully with all requirements of Rule 26(a)(2) in regard to disclosure of expert testimony.

SECTION 9. On or before November 17, 2008, each party shall, pursuant to the provisions of Rule 26(a)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, exchange the names, addresses and telephone numbers of all witnesses, except witnesses solely for impeachment purposes, separately identifying those whom the party expects to present and those whom the party may call if the need arises. The witness list should include the names of any witnesses required to be disclosed under Paragraph 8. Unless specifically agreed between the parties or allowed by the Court for good cause shown, the parties shall be precluded from calling any witness not so identified.

SECTION 10. On or before November 17, 2008, the parties shall, pursuant to the provisions of Rule 26(a)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, identify any part of a deposition or other document that a party expects to use at trial. Adverse parties shall within **ONE WEEK THERE AFTER** identify any responsive parts of depositions expected to be used, and a party shall within **THREE DAYS** of the designation of such responsive parts designate any part which is desired as a rebuttal thereto. Unless specifically agreed between the parties or allowed by the Court for good cause shown, the parties shall be precluded from using any part of a deposition or other document not so listed, with the exception of parts of depositions or documents to be used solely for the purpose of impeachment. Except to the extent written objections are served and filed on or before December 1, 2008, each party shall be deemed to have agreed that one of the conditions for admissibility under Rule 32 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is satisfied with respect to any such deposition and that there is no objection to the testimony so designated.

SECTION 11. On or before November 17, 2008, the parties shall, pursuant to the provisions of Rule 26(a)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, furnish opposing counsel for copying and inspection all exhibits or tangible evidence to be used at the trial, and proffering counsel shall have such evidence marked for identification prior to trial. Unless specifically agreed between the parties or allowed by the Court for good cause shown, the parties shall be precluded from offering such evidence not so furnished and identified, with the exception of evidence to be used solely for the purpose of impeachment. Except to the extent written objections are served and filed no later November 17, 2008, the evidence shall be deemed genuine and admissible in evidence. The written objections shall set forth the grounds and legal authorities. All trial exhibits must be premarked prior to trial.

SECTION 12: *If a jury trial:* The parties shall file any requested voir dire questions, motions in limine fully briefed, and any proposed jury instructions, together with citations of law thereon, **ON OR BEFORE TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO THE TRIAL DATE UNLESS SAID TIME IS SHORTENED BY THE COURT ON MOTION OF EITHER PARTY.** Trial counsel are **DIRECTED** to review the jury questionnaire used in this court and to avoid any duplication of matters addressed therein in their voir dire questions. The jury questionnaire is available on the court's website at <http://www.almd.uscourts.gov/juryinfo.htm>.

SECTION 13. In cases involving jury trials, the term **TRIAL DATE** as used in the foregoing deadlines shall mean the date set for jury selection.

SECTION 14. If any party has an objection to these deadlines, the party should inform the Court within **14** days from the date of this Order; otherwise, the Court will assume that the deadlines are agreeable to all parties. Unless this Order be modified by subsequent Order of the Court, the provisions hereinabove set out are binding on the parties.

DONE this 23rd day of October, 2007.

/s/ Wallace Capel, Jr.
WALLACE CAPEL, JR.
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
EASTERN DIVISION

GEORGE D. McCARLEY,)
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Plaintiff,)
)
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v.)
)
) CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:06CV91-MEF
HOUSEHOLD FINANCE)
CORPORATION III, et al.,)
)
Defendants.)

ORDER ON PRETRIAL HEARING

This cause coming on to be heard on a regular pretrial hearing on _____, and all parties being present in person or by counsel, the following action was thereupon taken:

1. PARTIES AND TRIAL COUNSEL:

COUNSEL APPEARING AT PRETRIAL HEARING: (same as trial counsel or indicate if different)

2. JURISDICTION AND VENUE:

3. PLEADINGS: The following pleadings and amendments were allowed:

Sections 4 and 5 of the pretrial order are the most important because they focus specifically on the claims and defenses of the parties, and thus provide the framework for the court's preliminary and final instructions to the jury. The format for these sections is very specific and must be followed. Failure to complete these sections in the form prescribed will result in the court's rejection of the proposed pretrial order.

4. **PLAINTIFF(S)' CLAIMS:** [in this section, the plaintiff should specifically state the claims which are to be presented to the trier of fact and provide the court with the statutory basis for each claim and a brief statement of the facts in support of the claim. Where the basis of the claim is non-statutory, the plaintiff should provide the court with the citation of a case setting forth the elements of the claim as well as a brief statement in support of the claim.] Each claim should be separately listed.

5. **DEFENDANT(S)' DEFENSES:** [in this section, the defendant should specifically state the affirmative defenses which are to be presented to the trier of fact and a brief statement of the facts which support those defenses. Where the defense presented is a factual defense, the defendant shall address each of the plaintiff's claims and set forth a brief factual statement of the defense to those claims.] Each defense should be separately listed.

6. It is ORDERED by this court that all of the above-named allowances and agreements be, and the same are hereby, binding upon all parties in the above-styled cause unless this Order be hereafter modified by Order of the court.

DONE this _____ day of _____, 2003.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA**

PROGRAM OF VOLUNTARY MEDIATION

This court has established a program of voluntary mediation to assist litigants in resolving their disputes prior to trial. The court stresses that mediation is completely voluntary and confidential. The court strictly enforces the confidentiality of mediation.

The court encourages litigants to consider the salutary benefits of resolving at an early stage their dispute through voluntary mediation. Mediation is a process of confidential negotiation through which parties may often achieve results which could not be gained through submission of their case to a jury. Successful mediation saves the substantial time and expense involved with a trial. Successful mediation allows parties to alleviate the risk of trial and, at the same time, permits the parties to play an active role in the final decision about their case. The mediation process generally involves a joint meeting with all parties and counsel to discuss the case and each side's position. After this meeting the mediator will meet with each side individually for a full discussion of that side's case. Throughout the process the goal of the mediator is to assist the parties in negotiating a settlement. Often the mediator will provide to the parties a frank, honest opinion about the strengths and weaknesses of their case. Often an objective viewpoint assists parties in making good decisions about settlement.

The scheduling order entered in this case requires that not less than 14 days after the date for filing dispositive motions, counsel for the parties shall personally meet and attempt to reach settlement of the case. If counsel in good faith cannot reach settlement, counsel are also required to consider whether mediation will assist the parties in resolving this case. Within five days after this conference counsel are to notify the trial judge in writing whether they have settled the case and, if not, whether they believe mediation will assist the parties in resolving the case. Upon such notification, the trial judge may assign a mediator to schedule a mediation conference. However, a judge of this court may assign a mediator at any time.

Except in extraordinary circumstances the mediator will be a judicial officer. Under the existing internal operating understandings of this court, a nonjudicial mediator will not be assigned to a case without the knowledge and concurrence of the parties.

The court also encourages parties to consider settlement negotiations and mediation well before the time when a settlement conference is required. At any time while a case is pending, the parties may seek assistance in settling their dispute through mediation.

